"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, HE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FUR SPEECH."......SHAKSPEARE.

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PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1826.

Number 86

Opinions

of the State of Maine, on Questions pro-pounded to them by the House of Representatives, Jan'y, 1826.

Justice WESTON'S Opinion.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Maine:
The undersigned, a Justice of the Supreme Judicial

Court, having considered the questions submitted by an order of the House of Representatives, passed January 11th, 1826, which have been communicated to him through the Chief Justice, with a desire on his part that the undersigned would transmit his opinion, with his reasons, requests you to make known the following as his answer:

It may fairly be presumed that the framers of the Constitution of Maine, and the people in adopting it, although having before them the Constitutions of the United States and of other States, which were then members of the federal compact, had more especially in their contemplation that of Massachusetts; with the practical operation and effect of which they were familiar. By the frame of government adopted by that Commonwealth, it is provided that every corporate town, containing a specified number of rateable polls, may elect one representative; with the privilege of increasing the number, in a certain ratio prescribed, depending upon the number of rateable polls.

that, " because the right of sending a representative ! is corporate, if the town, by a legal corporate act, vote not to send a representative, none can legally he chosen by a minority, dissenting from that vote."
As this was a subject upon which their opinion had not been requested, this intimation had not the weight which belongs to a deliberate judgment upon ; character of those by whom it was made, it was just-

ly entitled to respectful consideration.

is optional, not imperative; and the power to tion and to the people; having been originally com- presentation, properly speaking, not of the electors, municated to their representatives, published in the us such-not of the people directly, but of corporate towns a Constitution to the people of Maine, bad deemed it tion. expedient to impose an obligation upon the towns to construction which had obtained in Massachusetts, they use language of the same import, the undersigntify a different conclusion.

no legal or constitutional control over those of others; and in order to bring a class or district, composed of tation, is no where recognized. On the contrary and unexceptionable, the votes of the qualified elecin Massachusetts, it would seem that all should concur in their corporate capacity, in the vote not to send a studiously omitted. The number of representatives towns, possessing the requisite population, were made gepresentative. Whenever one town or plantation, belonging to such district, deem it expedient to exercise their privilege, the undersigned is not aware that trict to deprive them of it. Their own rights are not from every considerable section of the county, so that the requisite population to entitle the qualified elec-

the reasons before stated, would respectfully submit greater intelligence in the choice of their representa- possessing, as districts, no other or greater privileges In answer to the first question, the undersigne I, for it as his opinion, that a town, having a right to choose a representative, has the power to waive that right, and to vote not to choose a representative, and that such vote does bind the minority in such town.

And to the second; that where towns and plantations are classed into districts, for the purpose of choosing a representative, any one or more of such towns or plantations have a right to send a representative, although a majority of the towns or plantations have voted not to send one.

NATHAN WESTON, Jun.

Justice PREBLE's Opinion. To the Speaker of the Honourable House of Representatives of the State of Maine :

In compliance with the request, which the House did me the honour to express in their order, passed on the 27th inst. the undersigned now respectfully submits to them the opinions, he has been led to form, on Judicial Court by another order of the House, passed "smaller towns of their county, who can seldom have It is manifest therefore, that the electors vote in their occur, if it occur at all, the Constitution of Wa no on the 11th inst. with the principal reasons, on which "an interest at variance with their own." In according individual electoral capacities, and not in the capacity does not contemplate the case of a town or district de his opinions have been predicated.

The answer to the questions, proposed by the that is represented, or the citizens, who reside within | constitutional meeting, held for the election of Gov. | their respective corporate capacities, he only would considerat on. It is ordained, "that the Selectmen,"

der this right, and to vest it in corporations, of which they may or may not be members. But such a surrender is inconsistent with the spirit of a free government. It is not therefore to be inferred from expresit has been done, the surrender has not been made.

the point in question; although, considering the high used be essentially variant, then the construction, given to the language of the Constitution of Massachusetts, is no guide; on the contrary the difference of expression implies an intention to avoid that

If now we advert to the Constitution of Maine, we corporation, as a prerequisite to the right of representing in a manner, the most convenient, expeditious, is to be "fixed and apportioned among the several coun- representative districts by themselves without being ties as near, as may be, according to the number of associated in the election with other towns. With inhabitants." But, as the number of representatives, the same views and policy, we find, they have insertthereby impaired; nor have they any just ground of the House might be enabled to derive from its own tors to choose one or more representatives, are regardmembers all necessary local knowledge; and in order | ed as representative districts with the same privileges that the people in every such section might act with and the same powers, as other representative districts, tive, and elect a person from among themselves, with and powers, would seem to be a position, which we whom they were personally acquainted, the counties might take for granted; for otherwise, there is a grant were subdivided into districts, each town, having the 'of special privileges to one town in its corporate caparequisite population, to constitute of itself a repre- city as a town, which are denied to all other towns. sentative district, and towns and plantations, not hav- classed into representative districts, and the qualified ing the requisite population, to be classed into dis- electors in some towns are laid under special disabilitricts containing the requisite population. And here ties, which are not imposed on the electors in other the undersigned would beg leave to quote the lan- towns. Further, if the language of the Constitution guage of the "Address," published by order of the must be construed to vest the right of representation Convention, that framed the Constitution. "Thus in unclassed towns in their corporate capacity; as the the great sections of the State, the several counties, same, identically the same language, is used in regard to actuated to a certain extent by a community of in- districts, "each town may elect," "each district may elect," the Convention, the large towns having their full "representation, it is preserved in the county, of which they are a part. They have their representa-

though it may at first appear to be nice, is not only pal- | role not to proceed in the election deprive the individual | a majority of those towns and plantations; for then, Of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the law; and there is no such thing, as a corporate in their votes for Governor, Senators, and Representation from this mode, and ascertain the result of the electution. The right of the citizen on the contrary to own right to vote, but debar the minority from exer- tion in the manner; prescribed by the Constitution, as alact by himself or his representative is one of the cising their individual electoral privileges; and in ready mentioned, we, as a necessary and inovitable first and fundamental principles of a free government. regard to the election of representatives, they also, consequence, totally depart from the doctrine, that in it is undoubtedly competent to the citizens to surren at the same time waive the rights of the electors in a representative district the right of representation is other towns and districts, and deprive the county of vested in common in the several towns and plantaa portion of its representation. In all our reasonings tions in that district in their corporate capacity. In a upon this subject, we should never lose sight of the representative district therefore, if the right of repre-consideration, that the voter sustains two relations, sentation be a corporate right, it is vested in the dissions of doubtful import, and, unless it plainly uppear that of an inhabitant of the town, &c. and that of an trict itself, as a corporation, and not in the several from the language of the constitutional charter, that elector under the Constitution. Because these two towns and plantations, of which that district is comrelations are sustained by the elector, he sometimes posed. That the right of representation in the Sen-The idea of a corporate representation was derived mistakes the capacity in which he is acting; and ate is not vested in a senatorial district in its corpoin this country from the Constitution of the British sometimes attempts to bring the power, he possesses rate capacity, and that the right of representation in Parliament; and our aucestors nearly fifty years ago, as an inhabitant, to control or neutralize the power the House is not vested in a representative district in when the nature of free and representative govern- of his neighbour, possessed by that neighbour in its corporate capacity, where that district is composed ments had not been so much the subject of discussion his electoral capacity. But these two classes of pow- of several towns and plantations, are positions, which and inquiry, and was not perhaps so fully understood, erg are essentially distinct; and never can be brought the undersigned presumes, he may take for granted ; engrafted it, as is has been held, into the Constitu- to bear the one against the other. Hence it is, that and on these points he forbears attempting any fartion of Massachusetts. When the people of Maine in constitutional meeting a majority of the electors abrogated that Constitution, in so far as regards this cannot vote 'not to vote for Governor,'—'not to vote No inference, it is believed, can be drawn in favour State, the corporate right of representation ceased to for Senators,'—'not to vote for a Representative,' so of the position, that the right of representation is a exist, unless it was revived by the Constitution of as to debar the minority from casting their votes for corporate right, vested in towns, from those provisions Maine. Prior to the Separation of Maine a construc- either of those officers. This position will be readily of the Constitution, which require the votes to be tion had been given to the Constitution of Massachusetts in relation to the right of representation by the

of Governor and Senators, but it is denied, as it re
Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State. lates to representatives. If there be a distinction, the It was a construction, operating as a partial check to undersigned has not been able to discern it, nor can books," for the same argument would prove, that the a growing evil, the increasing number of representa- he perceive any adequate reason why such a distinc- electors acted in their capacity of Inhabitants or Cortives. But the construction, thus given, was not tion should have been introduced. Every individual; porators, when voting for Governor and Senators. Nor of Massachusetts, in their answer to certain questions opinion to the House of Representatives, state propounded by the House of Representatives, state opinion to the House of Representatives, state opinion to the House of Representatives, as the House of Represen House solemnly calling upon the Judges for their the pursestrings of the people, and in whom is vested elect; for this is only an abbreviated mode of extraopinion upon the same clause. As however a con- so large a portion of the state sovereignty, in the sion in common and familiar use, meaning the qualifistruction had been thus given, if the language of the faithful, and judicious, and wise exercise of which, ed electors in the town may elest; as it is said the town Constitution of Maine is the same on the same sub- every individual of the community is concerned. | gave so many votes for Governor, the county chose its Senject matter, as the language of the Constitution of That provision therefore of the Constitution, as al- alors, the district a Representative, and the parallel ex-Massachusetts, it must be presumed to have been used ready intimated, must be plain, which authorizes one pression, 'each district may elect.' And, as has arready with a view to that construction. But if the language or more electors by combining, not only to waive been suggested, if that expression proves that an untheir own right, but to preclude others, contrary to classed town in choosing a representative acts in its their wishes, from the exercise of theirs. It is not in corporate capacity, the same expression would prove, the power of the whole legislature, though represent- that a representative district in choosing a represenwhether a town, having by the Constitution a right to send a representative or representatives to the continuous may send," "cach town now incorporate or constitutionally and legally vote not to send a representative, and whether such vote would be binding on a minority of voters, dissenting therefrom, in such town." The Court, all the Justices concurring, gave their oninion "that where a term of the constitution of Massachusetts and Massachusetts and may send of Massachusetts and Massachusetts and Massachusetts and Massachusetts and Massachusetts and Massachusetts and into prevent its exercise, or even to far from acting in that capacity, it is not even a corporate capacity; whereas, so modify it. These principles may be admitted, but application to the question under consideration denisting in that capacity, it is not even a corporate capacity; whereas, so modify it. These principles may be admitted, but application to the question under consideration denistic on the constitution by the constitution of Massachusetts and into provide the constitution of Massachusetts and into provide the constitution to the question under consideration denistation to the question under consideration denistation to the question under consideration denistation to the question to the question under consideration denistation to the question denistation denistation to the question under consideration denistation denistation to the question denistation den ing the sovereignty of the State, to take away the tative acts also in its corporate capacity; whereas, so tices concurring, gave their opinion that when a representation. Still treating the matter as a town tion is the corporate right of towns and plantations, elect, must act in its corporate capacity; and so, town is legally assembled for the purpose of electing right and duty, the House of Representatives itself for plantations too, it has been said, have their cor- if it proceed to elect, it does so in its corporate capatown is regardly assembled for the purpose of elect, it does so in its corporate capanew representative, if a vote pass not to send one, the master was vested with authority to impose fines on towns, and in a constitutional sense, and in a constitutional sense. provision which authorizes the House to impose fines a very great extent neglect to exercise their right, counties are but larger corporations," nay, like re- manner, a right to determine whether they will elect upon such towns as neglect to choose; to send a rethough the House might consist, and actually has presentative, would seem to be a right or privilege, which a town might waive at pleasure, rather than might do not be a right or privilege. The consistency of the consist of a corporate duty. Their reasoning is to be found at with the single exception that members should be in their corporate capacity not to choose Senators, i porate capacity, it is a constitutional privilege, and no a corporate duty. Their reasoning is to be found at chosen by written votes, no provision whatever is length, at the close of the 15th volume of the Massa-chosen by written votes, no provision whatever is and thereby prevent and preclude the minority in penalty can ever be imposed, or fine exacted for dechusetts Reports. In both Constitutions the language made in relation to the manner, in which the town is such towns and plantations from casting their votes clining or refusing to elect. It has already been statisfied by the Constitution of Massachusetts it is optional, not imperative; and the power to impose a fine upon negligent towns is not given by the Con- what proceedings shall be had. Excepting also in and plantation meeting, the same officers preside, was the "corporate town," which had the option to stitution to the House of Representatives of Maine. the solutary case of vacancy occasioned by appoint the same proceedings are had in receiving, sort- elect or not to elect, and by which also the election This construction of the Constitution of Massachu- ment to office, no provision was made for a vacancy to ing and counting the votes, the same declaration is, of a member was to be made, so by an express proselts, was well known to the framers of our Constitution the Filled. Their representation therefore was a reproceedings is made in the town and plantation with power to impose fines upon any delinquent town books. Does the distinction, said to exist, arise from for neglecting to choose and return a member. The newspapers of the day, and also in the Massachusetts acting in their corporate capacity—not even of all cor-Reports, which, besides being in the hands of legal parale towns, but of such only, as had the requisite site population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows, that the word town is used in its population to entitle the qualified electors within stitution shows.

> ready been noticed. That analogy holds in a still more important particular. In both cases the choice is determined by a majority of all the votes thrown with-

gentlemen, were by law distributed to every town in number of rateable polls. As a part of the same sys- its limits to elect a representative, all the electors ular, and not in its corporate acceptation. This the Commonwealth. If therefore, those who were ten also their representation in the Senate was predi- attend at the same place, in the same town meeting, latter acceptation of the word, it is believed, is not deputed to the high office of preparing and presenting; cated not on the electors or people, but simply on taxa-and have their proceedings independent of the pro-ceedings in other towns? This cannot be the ground same time is almost peculiar to the northern States. of the supposed distinction, because it does not apply If it were important, that the power to impose a choose representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives, which was not to be evaded, find the whole principle changed. The representatives is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is questions, proposed to the apply would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is questions, proposed distinction, because it does not apply to the evaded have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing upon the sachusetts, how incomparably more important is did apply, would it have any bearing up derstood. But when, with a full knowledge of the presentatives " shall consist" of a fixed number, to be people in their primary assemblies to meet, and act, paratively small, and where also a majority of the determined within certain limits by the Legislature, and vote, in town and plantation meeting; and towns whole is necessary to constitute a quorum. The total "to be elected," not by the corporate towns acting in and plantations had their municipal officers, whose omissions of the clause giving the power to fine, can ed is constrained to infer that they intended that, in their corporate capacity, but in the same manner, duty it was to preside in and regulate these meetings, only be accounted for on the position already assumthis particular our Constitution should receive the and at the same time, and by the same persons as the The Convention therefore, which framed the Consti- ed, that the word "town" is used, not in its corporate, same construction. Nor does it appear to the under- Governor and Senators, "by the qualified electors." tution, wisely availed themselves of this long accus- but in its popular acceptation; for, the word being same construction. For does it appear to the under-Nothing less than "a majority" of the whole number, tomed and familiar mode of proceeding in our pri- used in this latter sense, the town in its corporate casigned that the variation in the rule, by which our rost and determined by the legislature, " shall mary assemblies, and this organization of our towns, pacity has nothing to do with the election, and thereconstitute a quorum." If a vacancy happen " by death, and plantations, not for the purpose of vesting in fore cannot be guilty of any neglect of duty in reta-But although a town or plantation may thus pos- resignation, or otherwise," provision is made that "it towns and plantations in their corporate capacity the tion to the subject. And this leads us to the trace sess the power to make their own privileges, it has may be filled by a new election." The principle of in- right of representation, but for the purpose of collect meaning and force of the word "may," as used in the clauses, " each fown may elect, &c." each district mail elect, &c." In some of the ancient republics, it is and in order to bring a class or district, composed of the words "corporate" and "incorporated," which so tors for Governor, and for Senators, and for Representations, within the rule adopted the words "corporated and "incorporated," which so tors for Governor, and for Senators, and for Representations, within the rule adopted to vote, was obliged to often occur in the Constitution of Massachusetts, are tatives. It was for the same abvious reasons, that vote in questions, which came before the people; but under our free governments to compel an elector to vote against his will would be an atomaly in legislation. The "qualified electors" therefore may all by common consent or by accident absent themselves from there is derived from the Constitution, any power or fixed and assigned to any county, would be large, and ed a provision, that in making a representative distance of the polls, or the electors present may cast their votes, authority in the other towns or plantations in the distance of the candidates, voted for, receive a majority of all the votes thrown. In either case no

election is made. But these, and these only, are the modes, in which the qualified electors in unclassed towns, and in representative districts, can in a constitutional mamer decline or refuse to elect. So also in regard to the election of Governor and Senators the same principles apply, saving only in the case of candidates not receiving a majority of the votes thrown, further provision is made. The words " may elect" therefore merely indicate the rights and privileges of individual electors in their electoral capacity, and have no reference to any supposed corporate right of representation. If the word " shalls had been substituted by the Convention for "may" in these expressions, it would have better answered the purposes of an argument in support of this supposed corporate right : for then it might have been urged, that it was "terests, have their due weight according to their representative districts would seem also to become for not only a corporate right, but a corporate duty to population." "On any practicable system there this purpose corporations, clothed with the corporate elect; and that it was competent for the Legislature will be fractions, and the representation of course right of representation. The analogy, existing between to enforce the performance of that duty by fines and nartially unequal. If under the system, adopted by senatorial districts and representative districts, has al- penalties, fixed and established by law; but, as the clause now stands in the Constitution, no five, as has already been suggested, can be imposed. The phrase "may elect" therefore militates against the doction of " (ives : and even their fractions, which would other out the least regard to the circumstance, whether corporate representation, rather than countonances it. the questions, proposed to the Justices of the Supremo " wise be lost to them are represented through the they were thrown in this town, or plantation, or that Considering the modes and manner, in which it must It is manifest therefore, that the electors vote in their occur, if it occur at all, the Constitution of Viene ance with the same views is the language of the Re- ty of corporators, or inhabitants of towns and planta | clining to elect; least of all does it contemplate such solve of March 22, 1921, apportioning the representations. When voting in their capacity of inhabitants a proceeding, as that of a town in its corporate capa-House, depends upon that to another question, whether tives in the several counties, towns, and plantations, or corporators, the vote of the majority is the roice of city voting, that the qualified electors shall not elect. er the right to be represented in the House belongs to and classes. "Resolved, That the county of York shall the town or corporation; and no inquiry whether the Such a proceeding is contrary to some of its express the town in its corporate capacity of a town, or "choose twenty-three Representatives, apportioned in the majority was great or small is instituted, because, provisions, and at variance, it is believed, with the whether it belongs, as a personal right, to the indi
"cloose twenty-five Representatives," &c. Hence it is the same. If then the towns and antations, consti
Of these, two only will be noticed by the undersigntown: In other words, whether it be the corporation, manifest, that, if the majority of electors present at a tuting a representative district, were to vote each in ed on this occasion, as deserving of more particular its territorial limits. This is a distinction, which, ernor, Senators, and Representatives, can by a mere | be elected, who should obtain a majority of votes in the presiding officers "chail receive the votes of all

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

e qualità i clectora et scal," is sort, count and declare end it then down't reting, &c." If then at a meeting! r the choice of representatives, warned in due of Waldo was taken up and read once, and in the seng, making no distinction whatever, the undersigned out of the new county.

Again, it is provided by the Constitution, article 4, part second, section 3d, that " qualified electors, living ment. va places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the suppart of Government by the assessors of an adjacent lown, ment. He stated that the town of Frankfort had a chall have the privilege of rating for Senators, Represen- long time been petitioning to be annexed to Penobtalires, and Goresnor, in such town," Here then is a scot. That town is nearer to Bangor than Belfast, and Roy of Poland. class of electors, residing within the limits of no town, most of its business was transacted at Bangor. He or organized plantation, who have the right to vote for thought that town ought not to be compelled to be-Representatives in the mijecent town, can these elec- long to the new county so manifestly against its intors be deburred of their electoral privileges by the terest. town in its corporate capacity voting not to elect? They do not belong to the town in its corporate cais copied with some slight necessary alterations from ought to belong to it. the Constitution of Massachusetts. There however, Representatives, while it is in perfect consistency county of Lincoln. and harmony with the other provisions of our Constito add to the number by construction.

the undersigned is therefore of the opinion that would not bind the minority in such town. And

edly. Towns and plantations, classed into districts. The bill was then passed to a third reading by a for the purpose of choosing a Representative, have a vote of 57 to 40; and Wednesday next at 10 o'clock Edly. Towns and plantations, classed into districts right to send a Representative, notwithstanding a was assigned for the third reading. maj rity of the towns and plantations have voted not WILLIAM PITT PREBLE. o sand one. JANUARY 31, 1826.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Passed to be enacted-Bills dividing the town of Bald- the times of halding the Supreme Judicial Court. win and incorporating the town of Sebago; a folton- their report, ordered to prepare a Bill for raising al to ar act to regulate the taking of Salmon, Shad and Mewires in the town of Machine, passed February \$50,000 on polis and estates. with, one thousand eight hundred and ten; to incorperate the town of Howland, and to authorize the Selectmen of Gardiner to appoint an additional num-

Leave to bring in a bill wer reported on the petition of James Holmes and others.

Passed to be engressed-iill to incorporate the Livermore Bank, after discussion about an amendment prober of the petitioners should become stockholders in House refused to re-consider their vote, whereby they appointed by the Duke of Wellington to ex- The fire originated near the furnace, and was said Bank to the amount of at least \$500. The relused the Bill a second reading. amendment was finally lost, and it passed to be engrassed, as reported.

On motion of Jr. H. lland, it was Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary

he sesticated to inquire into the expediency of table. ten relief the act all allocal to in act for the limitathere of actions real and personal, and write of error. present l'e's 25, 1525, with leave to report by bill or

On motion of Mr. St. Mas. It was

Literary institutions be instructed to inquire into the of Lincoln—the amendment proposed did not prevail balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and street, on the same lot, and within a few feet of expediency of providing that the Governor of the True 50, Nays 63. State shall ex-afficia to a member of the Board of Trustees of Cowdom College.

Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions be | motion. instructed to inquire what nevertee are not essary to be ampted by the Legislature to secure the estabfishment of a National Astronomical Observatory at have the Legislature meet in May or June instead of this was declared to be the utmost effect of

CATCRDAY, Feb. 11. Daniel lemon.

Parced to be engreezed-Bill respecting Letteries and) Lottery Ti sets; Additional respecting the militia; Judiciary, to instructed to inquire into the expedien- gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judi- cy of preposing an amendment of the constitution of to effect this wonderful force, we learnt on indid court within the State. Monday, Feb. 13.

for the County of Oxford, for an increase of salary, Wednesday of January, with leave to report by Bill edly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure was read and referred.

York County Question.—The report of the Joint Seleet Committee on the petition of Nahum Smith and o se, relative to the removal of York County Courts, grant ig an order of notice, acceptance of which was refused in the Senate and ordered that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill, came up from the and had given leave for a Bill.

Tuesday, Feb. 14. Agreeably to assignment the Senate proceeded to

A message was received from the House that on had fallen by violent means. the 4th 'aliot, they had again made choice of Richur. 1. Lundap as Major Goneral of the Ru Division.

Order of the House of P. that the Committee on the Judiciary be required to take rato consideration the expediency of passing an act exempting from attachment, execution or distress all pews in the ser-

and Literary Institutions be instructed to arquire into the speciency of adopting measures to procure such intention of Constantine to adopt this course, discharged against the brick wall by the side for the last 3 years; in consequence of which books and other publications as may enable members; but it is his immediate interest. It is the only of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of the inhabitants were reduced to the necessity of of the Legislature and other persons connected with means by which he can conciliate his enormous considerable dimensions in the wall, and pene- depending entirely upon their live stock for the Covernment of this Late to obtain, at any time, and savoge army. All accounts agree it is only trated almost one-half through its thickness .- subsistence .- Charleston Courier. necessary information in relation to any subject upon by his army that he can hope to reign in safety, We heard several officers declare their belief, be a tacy may be called upon to act in the discharge of me army that he can nope to read in the bulls been made of iron instead of and passed in concurrence.

the minority shall not have the privilege of putting Washington in the County of Lincoln, on the ground and burn onwards to the remotest corner of with a tomahawk. Suspicion immediately rest. their votes. Those previsions of the Constitution that these towns were included in the petitions for a received the same, by which the Selectmen are new county. The House negatived the amendment Europe. What the result might be, it is difficulto, the notorious war-chief, required to receive the votes for Representatives, and by a large majority. Mr. Little then moved to exclude the say. But, we trust, should such an long known for his many and attractions murders. or Scraters, and for Governor. They are perempto clude from the new county the town of Frankfort, event occur as a general continental war, that He was pursued by the deputy sheriff, Mr. w. On what principles of construction are the Se- He said this town had not petitioned to belong to the Great Britain will perform a part worthy of Hunt, with a posse, and overtaken about midthe for a Representative, but are bound to receive it, set off to the county of Fenobscot. He thought, fit be for Senators, or for Governor. As the Constitution of the known wishes and interests of tion, those illustrious States, which are entitled the and his son, with two other Indians, were

Mr. Hazeltine of Searsmont, opposed the amend-

Mr. Bent of Bangor, was in favour of the amend-

Mr. Warren of Jackson, opposed the amendment. Mr. Clark of Hallowell, was on the committee to pacity, and therefore cannot be parties to such a vote whom this subject had been referred. He stated that of the town. And yet, if the doctrine of the corporate one of the principal subjects of discussion before the right of representation be sound, such a vote by the committee was the town of Frankfort. The result noticed in all the papers,) a report prevailed at der against Kishkauko and his son the Big Bentown would deprive such electors of their constitution was that the committee was perfectly satisfied if the Madrid, in the early part of last month, that ver; the latter as principal, and the former as tional principal, and the former as tional privilege. This provision of our Constitution new county was granted, that the town of Frankfort war had broken out between France and Eng- accessory before the fact. The two other In-

The question being taken, the House decided not the right to vote does not extend to the roting for Re- to strike Frankfort out of the Bill by a vote of 58 to 41. presentatives; but is contined to the voting for Sena- Mr. Quinnam, of Wiscasset, then moved to strike; rid very strong sensations. tors. The culargement of this right to the voting for out from the Bill, all the towns belonging to the

The motion was supported by Mr. Jewett of Bowtution, is inconsistent with every principle of corpo- doinham, Delano of Woolwich, Festenden of Portrate representation. The undersigned has not ex- land, Burr of Litchfield, Richardson of Jefferson, and of War by the Government of Brazil, against the Unithausted the subject, but he forbears to enlarge farth- Hodgman of Warren-and opposed by Messrs. Warren ed Provinces of Rio de la Plata : . r. The Constitution of Maine has few, and but few, of Jackson, Hazeltine of Searsmont, Johnson of Belanomalies to disfigure its features, and mar its pro- fast, and Gowin of Montville.—The question being de la Plata having committed acts of hostility against portions,-It is herieved not to be the part of wisdom, taken on striking out the towns of Lincoln county, it was decided in the negative, 57 to 46.

Mr. Hodgman of Warren, then moved to insert in 1st. A town, having the right to the se a Repre- the Bill the towns of Freedom, Unity, Montgomery sentative, has not the power to waive that right, and and Burnham, in the county of Kennebec. The note not to choose a Representative, and such vote question was put and decided in the negative, 50 to

TUESDAY, Feb. 14. in this State.

Bills read and committed-To incorporate the pro prietors of the Baptist meeting-house in Machias Port | the independence and the Empire. -to incorporate the Livermore Bank-establishing

WEDVESDAY, Feb. 15.

and Oxford Canal.

declared elected on the part of the Ilone. posed by Mr. Williams, providing that a certain num- others of Buckfield to Paris was called up, and the Officers, who, it appeared, had been officially 162 feet in length, and contained 5000 spindles.

next Legislature, which motion was lest. Yeas 54, don Times of Dec. 11. Nays 66, and the papers were ordered to lie on the

up and a motion was made to strike out Vinalhaven, an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five which prevailed. An amendment was then efferted yards. Such was the force with which they by Mr. Quianam providing that the towns taken from were driven, that they were completely shat-Ordered, That the Committee on Literature and justly due of their equal proportion from the County -Yeas 50, Nays 69.

Mr. Quianam then moved a re-consideration of the Order of the House of R. that the Joint Standing the alternoon assigned for the consideration of the iast vote, and to-morrow at half past three o'clock in

THURSDAY, Feb. 16. January; of John Ruggles for a Lottery in behalf of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed we a corporation in Thomaston, for the purpose of ex-Preset to be enget 1-Resolve for the benefit of ploring certain places in said town for coal mines; of Ralph . . Johnson and others for a Lottery.

this State, so as that the Legislature shall convene on the last Wednesday of May annually, or on any other 1900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeat-Petition of Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate day that may be deemed expedient, instead of the first or otherwise.

FOREIGY.

House non-concurred in granting leave for a Bill and ed London as late as the 25th of Dec. and the own gravity into the barrel, were projected one and general effect of a very bad cold, and comaccepted, and the Senate adhered to their former event was still doubted by many. Bell's Week- by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to monly yields to simple remedies, if sufficient ballot for the choice of a Major General on their event of so much importance has been commu- sand balls per minute might be discharged! In it began to prevail shortly after the damp and port, of the 4th Division of the Militia of this State- nicated in a manner so strange and mysterious. subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to dark weather that we had two or three weeks The whole number of votes were 17, and Colonel The announcement being more like the adversard Vezzie had 9, and there was one blank ballot, and Colonel Samuel Vezzie was declared duly clear. Itsement of the death of a banker or merchant, a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a lateral dire rumours respecting his death was one that he opposed to a regiment in line, the Steam Gun never saw any Tea till she was 17 years old,

[Best. States. there will be an instantaneous attack upon the that the Steam Gun has not only the force of them out. era, meeting-houses within this State, with leave to Turkish Empire, and that the whole face of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction be report by Bill or otherwise.—And

That the Lint Standard Committee on Literature | Larope in that part of the world will be immeding given to it. But what seemed to create rived at this port yesterday, states that it had diately altered. It is not only, the well known most surprise was the effect of a volley of balls not rained in Ceara, (North Coast of Brazil,) ta is any for that purp so, were severally read diers, and employ them in some object conform- lead, they would have actually made a breach ernor of the State of Missouri, by a handsome able to their visites. The effect of such a step through it—the wall was 13 inches thisk "

by Constanting would be an immediate agitation; of all those elements on the continent of Eu-Cowty of Waldo. Bill to incorporate the County rope, which had lately been kept tolerably ourse of law, a qualified elector does present hiraself, cond reading, Mr. Snow of Frankfort, moved to insert quiet by the principles of the Ifoly Alliance. onese of law, a qualified elector does present himself, cond reading, Mr. Snow of Frankfort, moved to insert it.

On Saturday last, about suntile gravision that will authorize the Solectmen to ham, in the County of Kennebec, which was decided. Greeks against the Turks, it would be impossible to have a large was found. select his vote. Where is the provision, which au- in the negative by a vote of 55 to 54. Mr. Little ble for Austria to remain neuter. The fire in one of the lower streets nearly dead from a the rices the majority of electors present to say, that moved to include in the bill the towns of Union and would be immediately kindled in the centre, deep cut made on the back part of his head tation places them all upon precisely the same foot- that town ought to be so far consulted as to leave it, no less from ancient fame and recollection, to found a leep, the young man with his father's her assistance and support, than from the brave tomahawk under his head. On being awaken. Mr. Snow of Frankfort, advocated the amendment, and glorious struggles which they have recently ed, and finding the tomahawk and other weamade, to escape from the most brutal bondage."

that the Grand Duke Michael is appointed Vice the Governor's wish that they should immediate-

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, -- The Paris Moniteur says that in consequence of an English brig having been detained at St. Sebas- ner of the county, assembled a jury who, after tian's in Spain, by the present French Govern- a strict investigation, which occupied nearly the ment, (a circumstance which has lately been entire day, unanimously found a verdict of murland. Numerous speculations were made on this supposition; and the report excited at Mad-

By a late arrival at Boston, from South America, news has been received of the following declaration

this Empire without provocation, or previous formal declaration of War, rejecting thus the forms established among civilized nations, it is required by the dignity of the Brazilian people and the rank which against the said Provinces and their Government, directing that by sea and land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them, authorizing such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation-The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to ture, accrue entirely to the capters, without any de- ty, which endeared him to all his friends and inquire late the expediency of exempting from at- duction in favour of the public treasur,. [Follows acquaintances. He had, for 15 years, been a tachment, &c. all pows in the several Meeting-Houses | the regulation for the publication and distribution of he decree.]

Rio Janeiro, 10th December, 1825. Fourth year of

authorizing a Lottery for the benefit of Cumberland nance, and his Staff; the Marquis of Salisbury, act .- Star. Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Som-Major General of 4th Division—The whole number Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Som-of votes was 122, Richard T. Dunlap had 32, and was erset, the Judge Advocate General, and many Bill incorporating the County of Walde, was re- amine into the merits of this wonderful speci- entirely accidental .- The mill was owned, ported with sundry a mendments which were adopted men of human ingenuity and destructive power, three-fourths by the house of Almy, Brown & Bost. States

" At first the balls were discharged at short Bill to incorporate the County of Waldo was called intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against tered to atoms. In the next experiment the they were propelled against an iron plate onefourth of an inch thick, and at the very first Petition of Silas Estes and others of Westbrook, to trial the ball passed through it. On all hands understand that this plate had been brought might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with

DOMESTIC.

DETROIT, Jan. 10. pons secured, he observed that the former might have blood on it, as he had used it to cut A letter from Frankfort, dated Dec. 22, states meat the day before. On being told that it was ly appear before him, they quietly suffered themselves to be taken to prison. The wounded indian died in the night.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Woodworth, corndians were discharged, nothing having appeared to lead the jury to believe that they were participators in the crime.

Another.—The bodies of three Indians were found in the road, near Swan Creek, in the county of Monioe, on Sunday morning last, mangled in a most shocking manner. We have learned no particulars.

Raleigh, (N. C.) Feb. S.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing event which has occurred in our city for many years: At about sunrise, on Monday last, Southey Bond, Esq. committed suibelongs to us among powers, that I, having heard my cide, in one of his out-houses, by cutting his Council of State, should declare, as I now do, War throat with a razor. He was in his 56th year, had been a merchant in this place for about 30 years, and had maintained through life, a character of incorruptible integrity and great frankdeclaring that all captures, prizes of whatever na- ness of manners, with a politeness and hospitalimember of the Baptist Church, and his deportment corresponded with his profession-his piety was undoubted. He has left an affectionate wife and four promising children to lament PERKIN'S STEAM GUN. Some experiments have their irreparable loss. We understand that, for been recently made with Perkin's Steam Gun, several weeks previous to his death, he apat the Manufactory near Regent's Park, England, peared to be much distressed in mind, and that These experiments were made in the presence even his family are unacquainted with the cause Bil read and committed-Bill additional to the act of his Grace the Master-General of the Ord- which led to the commission of the desperate

Pawtucket, (R. I.) Feb. 4. Fines. The extensive Cotton Manufactory, Military Officers of the highest rank; together situate in Statersville, was on Wednesday morn-The subject of annexing Benjamin Washing and with a committee of Engineer and Artillery ing last, destroyed by fire. The building was -Mr Snow then moved a reference of the Bill to the We make the following extract from the Lon | Slater, and one-fourth by Mr. John Slater, of Smithfield. Loss estimated at \$100,000-no insurance.

Reiterated attempts to destroy the City by Fire, are continued almost nightly. On Wednesday night, 6th inst. about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered to have been communicated in King-street, near to the corner of Wentworththey actually passed through eleven one-inch the place in which a shinter attempt has been planks of the hardest deal, placed at the dissence and vigilance of the Patrol, in this inthe place in which a similar attempt had been tance of an inch from each other. Afterwards sence and vigilance of the Patrol, in this instance alone saved us from an extensive conflagration.-Charleston Courier.

A Singe Coach driver Inamed Brown, lately a resident in Salem] on the line between Concord and Groton, (Mass.) was found frozen stiff upon his box on the road, on Tuesday, 7th inst. specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of as- holding his reins in his hand. He was dead, Ordered, that the Joint Standing Committee on the certaining the comparative force of steam and and the reins clenched so fast, that they were obliged to be cut, before they could be extricated from his grasp.

A woman was frozen to death in Southacstreet, Boston, on Tuesday night, 7th inst.

HEALTH. Though the number of deaths in perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to Baltimore is no greater than usual, it would not, demonstrate the rapidity with which musket perhaps, be extravagant to say that one fourth balls might be projected by its agency. To et- of our whole population is indisposed, many of DEATH OF ALEXANDER. The content law is feet this he screwed on to the gun-barrel a tube whom are confined to their beds or houses. gence of the death of Alexander had not reach- filled with balls, which falling down by their The disease which prevails has the appearance ly Messenger of that date, which bestows near- demonstrate that, by means of a succession of care be used by patients to keep themselves ly a column of remarks on the subject, says, tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel, (a mo- warm. In some instances, however, it does that " it has very seldom happened, that an del of which was exhibited,) nearly one thou- not yield easily, and requires strong medicine.

might be made to act from one of its extremi- nor a Polato till she was 20. When Tea tirst In speaking of the consequences of this event ties to the other. A similar plank was after- came into use, the women used to carry cups and the succession of Constantine, the Messen- wards placed in a perpendicular position, and in and saucers in their pockets when they paid a like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes visit. The men were at first, utraid to plant "There can be very little doubt but that from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved Pot toes, lest it should be impossible to root

General John Miller has been elected Gov-

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PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1826.

House of Representatives, sometime since. In doing question will be read with interest. Perhaps we with more propriety.

We learn that the House of Representatives decided by a majority of about 60 votes, that Mr. Strout, the member from Limington, &c. was entitled to his seat, thereby evincing their preference for the opinion of respect to themselves. They were unwilling to of Judge PREBLE.

MAINE LEGISLATURE,-The Legislature of this State still continues in session. The business which very limited; at least in amount. Would it not be for the interest of the State to have the Legislature meet in May or June, when the length of the days new circumstances. If this identical case has not would afford the members time to transact a little business? At this season of the year the days are short, and generally cold; consequently, the State must be at the expense of keeping good fires with wood at Again it is said that we should disregard precedent, fire dollars per cord ;-and still many of the members | because this is a subject of transcendent importance. are half frozen, and some quite forpid; and if they tance of the proposed mission has no bearing upon that should they meet in May or June, many of the matter of such importance? was there never a case submit it to the good sense of the people, whether so, is the question, whether we shall change our powe have derived more benefit from a large part of tainly have been one advantage-we should have had some sound Legislators.

LIVERMORE BANK .- We perceive by the journals of the Legislature, that the Petitioners for a Bank at Livermore are likely to succeed. We have no doubt from what we can otherwise learn on the subject, that the Stock will be very readily taken up; although the Hon. Mr. Williams, of Kennebec, wished to effect an amendment to the Bill, by making a certain number of the Petilioners become stockholders in the Bank to the amount at least of \$500. We suspect that the Hon, gentleman must have been governed made a motion of this kind—it is often the case that men, who petition for a Bank, never expect to be seven very cold days in sixteen years. stockholders. Do all the Pelulioners for the Dam at Augusta, mean to be stockholders? According to the theory of the Hon. gentleman from Kennebec, ing, at Quebec, it was at 38 degrees. they should be. - It is very possible that both projects, when carried into effect, will cause some stoppagesperhaps Augusta Bank Bills will not circulate quite so freely in Livermore and its vicinity.

January 2, 1826." By which it appears, that on the high wind, or a great snow-storm, &c. 7th of January, 1825, the number of convicts were 53.—39 were discharged the past year, 3 pardoned, forenoon; hail and rain in the afternoon, which makes by the 25th instant. All remaining unpaid after that and 1 escaped-leaving 16 in prison. During the a sharp snow crust: 5 & 6, some snow, rain, fog same period 56 were received, which makes the and misty: 8, becomes clear and cold; continues whole number 72. There were 56 committed for cold and cloudy, with some wind, to the 14th at dusk, larceny-2 for counterfeiting, or having counterfeit becomes pleasant weather, and continues pleasant and money in their possession, with intent to pass the warm for several days: 22, very clear and warm: same-3 for manslaughter-2 for adultery-1 for adul- 23, some snow: 24, foggy and warm; a shower just tery and lewdness-4 for lewdness-1 for assault, &c. | at night, and a very bright ramour. 20, clear and cold: 26, cloudy and very cold: 27, clear and cold: and 2 for forgery.

The whole amount of the expenses for the prison, was \$9,571 49. The whole amount of income, was \$9,294 71-leaving a balance against the prison, of salt 8s.; rum 7s. 6d. per gallon; molasses 4s.

Congness-has been busily engaged for several to give them. We suspect it will make very little dif- 127 & 28, clear and very warm. ference with the President which way the call is made. That our readers may understand the subject a little better, we give the words of the Resolution, which are as follow:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House, so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States, and the new States of America, or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of the expected Congress, as may be in his possession, and as may, in his opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the House, so far as in his opinion the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part, in the deliberations of that Congress."

Mr. Indiam of Penn. offered to amend the above In New Portland, 9th inst. Miss Rhoda Atwood, resolution, by striking out "so far as in his opinion the public interest may allow." The following are in Richmond, (Mass.) Hon. Nathaniel Bishop, aged 76. He was one of the framers of the original State the observations of Mr. Spnacur on the subject:

discuss the subject of the Panama Mission, under the present motion, but because the quastion before the laged 83. flouse presented itself to his mind, in a different view from that which other gentlemen had taken of it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. INGHAM,) ago—and when opened the mover of the amendment, has told us that the all possibility of usel question is, "Shall we have more of less information?" In New-York city, N is it so? Why do we request the President, instead of directing or commanding him? Is it not because we many years a Counsellor at Law in that town, and the "Cheap Store," Purchasers are requested to

bound to execute his high trust in the manner which, In his sober judgment, shall best conduce to the interests of the nation. Suppose, then, we request the PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1826.

all the information; and he, with the whole before lim, shall firmly believe that, to disclose it, would be of essential injury to the public interests, or vio
At Portsmouth, (N. H.) Jonathan Payson, Esq. the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with late our faith to foreign nations-would he not be respect to the questions submitted to them by the bound, in the discharge of his duty, to withhold it? If, then, the President shall perform his duty, and I firmly believe that he will conscientiously and independthis, we have excluded considerable other matter, - ently, the same information will be communicated But, as there are different opinions among Judges, as whether the qualifying clause shall be stricken out well as other men, we presume that both sides of the not depend upon the terms of the resolution. Still I do not consider the phraseology a matter of form never saw a time when the old adage-" who shall de- only : and, if it did appear to be so, it would not be cide, when Doctors (Judges) disagree ?" could be used wise, unnecessarily to depart from the established forms of official intercourse. Such a deliberate departure, at this time, must indicate something-Ineed not say what. I apprehend that the clause, now proposed to be stricken out, was originally adopted by the members of the House not only because it was respectful to the Chief Magistrate, but, also, out make an improper request. They would not subject hemselves to the imputation of asking the President to do that which it might be his duty to refuse-they, therefore, used such language as restricted the request within its proper limits, and left to the Execuhas been dispatched of a public nature, as yet, is tive the free exercise of his legitimate powers. Why should we now depart from a precedent so long established? It is answered that this is a new case. The same may be said of every question under any before arisen, there have been many so similar and analogous as to govern the present. This refers only to our foreign relations, and missions deeply affecting those relations have been of frequent recurrence. If the view which I have taken he correct, the imporonce get warm, they hardly know when or where to the question, since the extent of our information will make a stop. It may be urged on the other hand, not be affected by the amendment. But, is this a of equal magnitude in our history? It is said we members would be dull and sleepy. This, perhaps, were about to change our national policy. Of this I might be the case; but at the same time we would can see no evidence, and do not believe it. If it were licy? of greater magnitude than was the original question, whether we should first adopt it? When, our winter Sessions, than we should have done if during the late war, commissioners were empowered some of the members slept soundly. It would cer- to negotiate for Peace, and form a treaty which might affect all the vital interests of the nation, was it a matter of less importance to us than the sending of ministers to Panama? I cannot consider this subect of such overwhelming magnitude as gentlemen have represented it. I see nothing in the present conjuncture of that imperious necessity which disregards all law and all precedent: and believing that the proposed amendment will produce no good, but much evil, I shall vote against it.

[The motion for amendment was negatived by a vote of 98 to 71.7

REMARKABLE COLD DAYS, Since 1810 .- Cold MIL Spring Term in Hebron Academy, will com-Friday, Jan. 19, 1810: Cold Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1315: Cold Friday, Feb. 14, 1817: Cold under the care of MR. SIMEON PERKINS, A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1821: Cold Tuesday, by selfish motives wholly, or he never would have Dec. 13, 1825 : Cold Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1826, and cold Wednesday, Feb 18, 1826-making vantages of this Institution.

> On Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1826, the Mercury fell 40 degrees below Zero; on the following morn-

We have been furnished with an . Ibstract of a Journal of the Weather, for the month of February, for the last twenty-five years, from which we make the following extracts. They may be interesting to some, STATE PRISON .- Through the politeness of a friend and perhaps valuable to many of our readers, as they at Portland, we have been furnished with " a general may be enabled to fix the time of some other events, statement of the affairs of the Maine State Prison, by knowing the particular day on which was a very

> Feb. 1, 1800, quite a snow storm: 3, clear and when there comes on a violent storm of snow: 16. at night, and a very bright rainbow: 25, cloudy and

[Note. The market-price of corn in the vicinity of Oxford County, Feb. 14, 1800, was 5 shillings per bushel; wheat 10s,; rye 8s.; oats 3s.; potatoes 2s.;

Feb. 1 & 2, 1801, pleasant days: 3, 4 & 5, stormy, sant: 7, stormy: 8, clear and blustering: 9, a ionable Calicnes, Furnitures and Copperplates-white, days in discussing what may be termed the Panama 11, cloudy and very cold: 12, blustering: 13, very -scarlet Rattinetts-plain and fig'd Book Muslinsquestion. Considerable time has been spent in de- pleasant: 14, very blustering and stormy; good elegant Swiss Muslins-Cambric do.-Long Lawns-

[TO BM CONTINUED.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favour of ' EDWIN' will be inserted next week. We have also received some more poetic effusions from the pen of 'Ottnowa,' which we shall with pleasure give place soon.

Married.

In this town, on Monday last, by Asa Barton, Esq. Mr. HERRY KYIGHT to Miss SOPHIA SHIRTLIEF. In Hebron, by B. Myrick, Esq. Lieut. Job Morton to Miss Rebecca Glover.—By Rev. John Tripp, Mr. Silas Maxim, Jr. of Paris, to Miss Hannah Packard, of Hebron, after a short courtship of only ten

Dicd,

Constitution, and for a number of years was Judge of Mr. SPRAG"E, of Maine, said he did not rise to the Court of Common Pleas and Register of Probate. In Hubbardston, (Mass.) Mr. James Thompson,

> In Germantown, (Penn.) widow Dorothy Somerlot, aged 101. She made her own shroud, 30 years &c. &c. ago-and when opened, it was found decayed beyond

In New-York city, Mrs. Margaret Kline, aged 103. have no right to command him; because he is as in- lone of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas from " call and see." dependent in his sphere as we are in ours? He is 1804 to 1811, at which time that Court was dissolved. Porland, Jan. 17, 1826.

In Greenfield, (Ms.) Mary Newcomb, wife of Col. R. E. Newcomb, and only surviving daughter of Joseph Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. President, in the most unqualified terms, to send us Sho inherited the personal, as well as mental quali-

> Postmaster, aged 74. At Haverhill, Mehitable, widow of the late Joseph

Haynes, Esq. aged 98.

At Methuen, Mr. James Fry, aged 86. He was the oldest son of Gen, James Fry, late of Andover, and nephew to Rev. Jona. Fry, who was chaplain in the company under Capt. Loyell against the Indians, and died near Pigwacket.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday the 25th instant,

at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of J. & F. Bems, in Paris, will be sold at Auction

7 elegant SILVER WATCHES, 6 IMITATION GOLD WATCHES; 3 doz. WATCH KEYS; 4 doz. WATCH CHAINS: 2 doz. elegant GLASS SEALS 8 doz. Steel WATCH CHAINS;

6 doz. BROACHES;

6 cards BEADS.

Arso-A great variety of JEWELRY, too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement.

5 flasks first rate RIFLE POWDER; I piece FLAG SILK HANDKERCHIEFS : 1 piece FACTORY COTTON CHECK; A Lot of BOOKS, &c.

TERMS-Cash, on delive y of the articles. THOMAS WEBSTER, Auctioneer. Paris, Feb. 21.

LOTTERY NOTICE.

HE Cumberland & Oxford Canul Lottery will draw on the 4th day of March next. Now is the time to call at the Oxford Bookstore, and purchase Tickets, either in wholes, or parts.

Price-Wholes \$4 50; Quarters \$1 25; Eighths 62 1-2 cents.

NOTICE.

T a Regular Communication of PYTHAGOREAN Longe, holden at Fryeburg, on the 2d Thursday of February, 1826-

Voted unanimously, that Moody M. MERRILL, for gross immorality, intemperance, and fraudulent practices, be expelled the Pythagorean Lodge, and that the Secretary cause a copy of this Vote to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris.

A true copy from the Records, Attest, JAMES W. RIPLEY, Ser'y.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

I mence on the thirteenth day of March next, who gave such general satisfaction to the Superintending Committee and Students the last Term .-Youths of both sexes are again invited to try the ad-

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary. Feb. 14, 1826.

NOTICE.

LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasthe 8th day of December, 1825, payable to SETH PERKINS, or order in March next, for the sum of six dollars—as I have received no consideration for the AMOS FULLER. Paris, Feb. 21.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

IN consequence of new arrangements made by my employers, I am under the imperious necessity of informing all who are indebted to the Oxford Bookstore, (except for the Observer,) that their Notes and date will be taken out of the hands of the subscriber. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Paris, Feb. 7.

G. C. LYFORD

the Store he formerly occupied in Court-street, (and sold at Public Auction, at the Store of O'NEIL N. he has received and will receive in the course of the afternoon of said day. present week, a great variety of Fresh and New GOODS—consisting of blue, black, claret, mixt and drab BROAUCLOTHS—blue, mixt and fancy coloured CASSIMERES-Toilinett, Valentia, swansdown and black silk Vestings-plain and fig'd Bombazettsand very blustering part of the time: 6, very plea- white, green, yellow and red Flannels-new and fashvery cold storm of snow: 10, clear and pleasant: | black and col'd Cambrics-Tartan and Scotch Plaids ciding whether the House of Representatives should weather continues to the 18th, then some rain: 19, Linen Cambrics—fig'd and checked do.—real and call on the President for all the information he had on squalls, and very cold: 22, clear: 23, very warm: Silk Hdfs.—India and German flag do.—blue and the subject, or only for what he was pleased or see fit 24, some rainy: 25, cloudy and very warm: 26, yellow Cotton Flag do.—spotted, check'd and Berkley Neckerchiefs-real Merino Shawls and Mantlesraw silk Mantles-Bobbinett & Mecklin Laces-plain mecklin and bobbinett Laces for veils-white and coloured pressed Crapes—black, white, and green Italian Crapes—Crape Shawls and Dresses—Gauze Veils—broad black Bombazines—Irish Linens brown and black Linens-mourning Calicoes and Ginghams-women's black and slate Worsted Hoseblack and white Silk Hose-beaver, kid, horse skin and silk Gloves-children's Gloves-gentlemen's beaver, buck and dos Gloves-black and colour'd double chain Levantines—black Sinchaws and Sarsnetts-changeable, plaid and green Silks-figured Silks-Carolina Plaids-Cassimere Shawls-cotton Shawls-linen and damask do,-linen damask Table Cloths-Hingham made cotton Umbrellas-black ostrich Plumes-great variety garniture Ribbons-black and coloured lustring Ribbons-common and trimming Tapes-chainett Gimps-piping Chords-Habit Buttons-gentlemen's coat and vest Buttons-black, blue and coloured Sewing Silk—ball and common Twist-camlet and twist Buttons-Hall's sewing Cottons, spool Cottons-floss Cotton in skeins and spools -pearl and thread Shirt Buttons, &c. &c.

-4130-10 Pieces Sattlnetts; 4 bales Factory Ginghams-4 bales brown Sheetings-3 do, brown Shirtings-2 bales Bedtickings-Sea Island Shirtingsine and common bleach'd Sheetings--5-4 brown Shootings-3-4 and 4-1 Checks-Knitting Cottons,

Likewise-Warp and Filling YARNS of the Exeter Factory, all numbers, and warranted.

N. B. The above GOODS were purchased very In Portland, Hon. John Frothingham, aged 76, for low, and will be sold as cheep as Goods ever were at NEW TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, in the Hay way Village, between the Hay Scales and the Universalist Meeting-house, where he has all the accom-

modations which are convenient to the Traveller, and which he will afford on as low terms as any other Innholder. He solicits the public patronage; and means by assiduity and attention to deserve it. INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Jan. 25, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE......Paris TOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Pro-

rietors of the following lots of Land, lying in Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, to collect for the year 1824, in the following sums, to wit:

Josiah Bartlett, Bailey Bodwell, part, 6 3 100 150 2 48 2 15 Unknown, Do. East part, 6 50 100 1 65 1 43 7 100 200 3 30 2 87 Do. N. part, And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lots will then be sold at the Court-House in Paris, as will pay the CYRUS HAMLIN, Trousurer and

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE......Bethel.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1826.

TOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lunds herein after mentioned, in the town of Bethel, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for collection, for the State, County and Town, and School Taxes for 1825, and for deficiency of Highway Tax for 1825, in the respective sums following, to wit:

riciar's names.	i.	of Lot.	f Acres.	& Co. Tux.	& School Tax	tency of J	
mes.				*	Tax.	High-	
		*		c.	P:	C.	
N. Digsby,	1	9	100	12	26		3
Do.	1	10	100	14	29	***	4:
Unknown,	1	12	100	12	26	84	1 2
J. Walker,	1	13	50	6	13		15
C. Studson,	1	21	100	16	34	1150	- 50
Unknown,	2	4	100	12	26	34	1 2
Amasa Clark,	2	15	100	12	26	84	1 2
Unknown,	2	16	100	10	21		3
Wm. Reed,	2	17	100	12	26		3
A. Gage,	2	19	100	12	26		38
Wm. Reed,	2	21	100	10	26		30
J. Grover,	2	23	75	10	21		3
E. Richardson,	2	28	100	19	26		3
Wm. Russell,	3	4	100	12	26		38
N. Bigsby,	3	9	100	10	21	14 July 2	3
Unknown,	. 3	11	100	16	34	29	7
1)0.	3	12	100	6	13	35	. 54
D. Grout,	3	20	109	12	26		38
Little,	3	22	20	. 6	13		1
E. Rowe,	3	24	100	14	30		4
Unknown,	3	26	100	12	26		38
I. Town, agt.	3	27	100	14	29		45
Unknown,	4	3	100	8	17		2:
Do.	4	2	100		-	20	20
J. Ellenwood,	4	24	50	10	21	30	61
C. Twichell,	8	28	100	12	26		38
E. Rowe, agt.	9	30	50	10	21		31
D. Grout,	9	29	100	10	20	44	74
E.Chapman,ag	t. 10	25	100	14	29	1.	4
Unknown, .	10	27	20	3	6	20	4°
Do.	11	20	32			25	
Do.	11	21	28			20	21
Do.	11	22	20			16	18

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub- Jonday the twenty-seventh day of March next, so much lic, that he has resumed the Retailing business at of said land as will satisfy the same, will then he more recently improved by G. W. Goodwin,) where Robinson, in said Bethel, at one of the clock in the

AARON MASON, Collector. Belhel, Feb. 3, 1826.

To the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Pro-

onte, of Wills, &c.

E the undersigned, your Petitioners; heirs in common to the Pral estate of AMOS TRASK, late of Dirfield, Gentleman, deceased, humbly sheweth, that we wish to hold our shares of said real estate in severalty, according to our respective ownerships. We therefore pray that your Honour would order a livision of the same, as the law in such cases prov

PETER TRASK SILAS BARNARD BENJA. CHAPLIN, Guardian to Louisa Trash MOSES PARK, Dated at Dirfield, Jan. 23, 1826.

At a Court of Probate held at Parls, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our

Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six-UPON the foregoing Petition, OnDERED-That the Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition with this Order there. on to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy of the Petition and Order thereon. Allest, Thomas Websten, Register.

BLANKS,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the Oc-J ford Bookstore : Warranter, Quitclaim, and Mortgage Deeds;

Collectors', Sherlifs', and Administrators' Dards: Sheriffs' and Constables' Bail Bonds; Town Orders; Town Clerks' Certificates of Publishment;

Blanks for Surveyors of Highways; Collectors' Receipts: Blank Notes, &c. &c.

Also-A good assortment of Alterneys' and Jusces' Blanks—on reasonable terms.

ted Goviandsome

There never was a gentler creature, In city, village, or in town, Or one of lovelier heart and feature, Or better taught, than Aune Brown.

Her step was like the antelope's, Her tyo beam'd like a startled kid's, Her cheek soft blushing with the hopes That youth into existence bids.

The village loved her, friendship hush'd it; And if the tale of slander came, Both old and young rose up and crush'd it, And fixed on other cheeks the shame.

Twas seldom needed-female virtue Has in itself protection strong; And maidons, if the viper hurt you, It must be ye are in the wrong.

There came one day to woo the maiden, A sparkling youth in courtly guise-A rural lad with spring-flowers laden-To win to love the beauteous prize.

She takes (oh, simple girl) the former, And sends the village swain away; She'll find, alas! his cottage warmer Than the proud dwelling of Jack Gray.

She married Jack, he spent his living to thriftless nims and deadly branks; And she his wickedness forgiving, Dwelt weeping in his lonely halls.

It seemed as if her soft form melted, So thin and colourless the grew, And they who saw how sorrow pelted, Deemed that her days on earth were lew.

He died-but not till his last shilling *Had wanton woman's cravings fed; Had left her pennyless, but willing To earn by honest toil her bread.

She leaves the city and its glitter: Its grandeur oft from peace apart; Deemed her native village fitter To hide her broken hopes and heart.

She reach'd it ;-scarce her mother knew her. So blanched her cheek and sunk her eye; And the old friends that gathered to her, Deem'd 'twas a phantom flitting by,

They press'd her hands, and some are kissing-Try every art to make her glad; None from the joyful group are missing, E'en Willie comes, the baffled lad.

Hope and kind nursing to health bro't her, Again the rose bloom'd on her cheek, And lovers gay and wealthy sought her, But grief has made her wishes meek,

She thanks them for her splendid proffers Of jewels and rich trappings gay, But says, she better likes the offers, That Willie makes the widow Gray.

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

FORT ERIE.

" the shattered wall Black with the miner's blast, upon her height, ret shows of what she was when steel and ball itehounding idly on her strength did light; A tower of victory! from whence the flight Or baffled foes was watched along the plain. But peace destroyed what war could never blight; And laid those proud roofs low to Summer's rain, On which the iron shower for years had poured in

Scarcely ten years have passed since the commotion of warfare raged along the northwestern frontier of the United States, and those peaceful cient forest, under whose thickets were planted of the emigrants are crected where the tents of inhabitants, separated by the broad stream, and the battering train of the British army. The an army were once reared. The wall, once interchanging mutual offices of friendship, hos- lofty trees are pierced with large holes made lighted by the flash of musketry, and shaken pilatity, and kindness, were divided by the bar- by the passage of cannon bullets, and their shat- by the burst of cannon, now supports the roof rier of hostility, and met only as foes, to seal tered trunks and mutilated bodies, still bear the of a stable. No watch-fires blaze, and no sentheir union in blood. Yet even now, time has scars of the fight and the memorials of warfare. tinel paces his weary round, within those lines obliterated the traces of desperate encounters, and the risiter of this classic ground, needs an May 1918 this past was abandoned by the keit, and exalling treef on the plain around, which to the estate of DAVID SESSIONS, late of Anderer and the visiter of this classic ground, needs an May, 1813, this post was abandoned by the Brit- and swelling turf on the plain around, which admonition from the record of history to tell ish, and occupied by the Americans. Before mark the resting places of almost four hundred him, that every step he treads is on the graves, the close of that year it fell again into the hands brave soldiers gathered in the freshness of lowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their of the slain; that the fields where the harvest of its former owners. On the 3d of July, 1814, youth and vigour of strength to the congregaspreads its golden mantle, and the green grass it was seized by Gen. Brown, and soon became tion of the silent, are fast diminishing in height waves high, were the scenes of carnage : that the seat of destructive warfare. The series of as the plough sweeps over the field of sepulfrom each silent embrasure of the ruined for-tresses the battle-gun poured out its iron hail: that year, had enfeebled the army, and after the The scene presents an image of desolation. Yet and that the fair tree, bending so gracefully in carnage at Bridgewater, where one thousand it has a melancholy beauty, particularly when tine summer wind has been nourished by the three hundred and eighty-four gallant men were viewed by the dim light of a summer moon, purple current flowing from the hearts of the sent to render up their last account, or, linger- silvering wood and field, bastion and parapet, brave. The luxuriant verdure of Erie, of ing under the torture of severe wounds, were Chippewn, of Queenstown, and of Bridgewater, disabled from the pursuit of their dreadful pro- of the lake whose waves roll and break on the springs from clay once animated by living valor; fession, Gen. Ripley, the officer in command, and the reaper gathers up his sheaves of grain, finding himself unable to keep the field against where death has rioted on a nobler harvest, a superior force, refired to Fort Eric, then The same careless forgetfulness that prompts scarcely tenable. On the 3d of August, Gen. the merry song of the labourer on those wide! Drummond, with a force of five thousand men, burial plains, has extended to our own country- invested the post, and despairing of success by men. The memory of the departed slumbers assault, commenced a regular siege. A cannonwith the past; and we hold no solemn anniver- ade was opened and constant skirmishes took suries to brighten the recollection of their great place. The besieged laboured incessantly to actions. The names of the dead are seldom, strengthen their position and increase their deheard, except from those who mourned, when fences. Many days were passed without decithey fell, for the loss of some who were dear sive action, while the one party were slowly in the circles of domestic and social affection, and cautiously making their approaches, and The band of the survivors spared by the fight the other patiently but actively preparing for cannot always prevent, and which frequently reduis fast diminishing. Perry died on a foreign the reception of their foes. Gen. Gaines in the ces, at once, affinent and independent families to shore: Decatur escaped the shot of the foe to mean time had arrived and taken command of poverty and distress. expire by the hand of a friend: the gallant Mac- the fort. The armies lay within full view of donough, who displayed our flag in triumph on each other. The British camp was placed on without any deduction whatever, the waters of Champlain, has yielded to the slow the margin of the woods, and its numerous tents advances of wasting disease; and few will be whitened the plain. The morning of the 14th left to feel the mortifying contrast between the was bright and fair; the glittering of bayonets, honours so warmly given in the hours of recent the waving of the long line of plumes, and the success and the coldness of neglect. But the duty of gratitude, so reluctantly performed by their intrenchments, could be seen from the for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine for they will appreciate merits, and freshen the fearful events of the night that came on the fearful events of the night that came on ELIJAH GILBERT, late of Turner, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby the faurels of the men who so well served their dark and heavily. But many a soldier who at yeoman, deceased, represented inselvent; do hereby country, and they will guard with equal venera- evening had laid down to repose from his toils, give notice, that six months from the twenty-fourth tion the memories of Perry and of rielson, and at midnight, when the temport sampled its six, day of January last, are allowed to said creditors to

ler from his path. The fields where the finger though the darkness, on the left of the garri-

collections of its history. of Upper Canada, about twenty miles above the smoke of the battle, favoured his approach .now risen in renewed beauty from its ashes, and soon avenged. After finishing this act of cool enterprise, industry, and consequent-prosperity. instantly expired. The enemies, notwithstandthe fourning stream for a passage, rendered fear- position and repulsed the attempts to dislodge ful by the violence of the waves rolling down their forces. The reserve was preparing to standing the utmost exertions of the expert and and scorched with flame, were seen, as they athletic oarsman, is frequently carried far below were thrown to a great height, and fell amid the spot of its departure. A short distance down- the masses of rock and timber, in the overthe chosen spot selected by the self-constituted sun rose on the scene of slaughter, two hun-Governor of Israel, for the metropolis of his dred and twenty-two of the assailants were assumed empire, the asylum where the dispers-stretched out on the field of death; one hun-ed tribes of the Hebrews should gather under dred and seventy-four were wounded; and one the shadow of his protection, and find an Ararat | hundred and eighty-six remained as prisoners. of Refuge from the persecutions of the nations. From this period, until the 17th of Septem-A short walk, along the margin of the English ber, the siege was prosecuted with vigour. territory, brings us to the military works, now Daily recruits of militia and volunteers arrived dilapidated and ruinous. In the centre stands to the support of the garrison, and Gen. Brown a heavy wall of solid materials, thirty feet in having recovered from his wounds resumed the height, pierced for artillery, still bearing the command of the army. On that day, led on by dint of cannon balls, fired during the long siege Miller, Ripley, Davis and Porter, the forces it sustained, and surrounded with numerous in- made a sortie, one of those bold movements, detrenchments. The principal gate-way was cisive of the fate of war. The beleaguering through this piece of masonry, and was defend- corps were cut in pieces, their cannon destroyed by a triangular mound, so situated as to com- ed, their batteries blown up, their intrenchpel the assailants to advance in a direct line with ments prostrated, and they soon after abandonthe range of the guns. On the East, a line of ed their position and retired to Fort George. defences extended down the lake, then turning At the close of the campaign the fort was northward and running parallel with its margin, dismantled, and Gen. Brown retired across the and with the ramparts of the fort, it went far river to his winter quarters. onward. Northward was the front, where the The ramparts are now grass grown, and the fortifications were constructed with the greatest ditches choked with rank weeds. Along the care. Two buge bastions projected towards breast-work which guarded the shore of the the plain, and with their connecting parapet lake, the road to the village of Eric now passes, were joined to the walls. At their base was a and the defences which once sheltered our deep ditch, and the remains of batteries and countrymen from the death-shot are now levelother parapets are thrown still further in ad- led, that the luxurious visiter may roll along vance. The plain beyond, is skirted by an an- over its smooth highway. The miserable huts

shore with a moureful murmur. country, and they wan guaro wan equal veneration the memories of Perry and of Felson, and
keep with the same fidelity the fame of the
brave of our infant republic and the names of the
great of the proud monarchies of ancient days.

Around those spots which have been reddenthis forces in three columns for a desperate atthe blood of our country and of Felson, and
at midnight, when the trumpet sounded its sigbring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
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bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall
bring in and prove their claims; and that we sha ed with the blood of our countrymen, there is tempt. About two o'clock in the morning the on attraction, which will often draw the travel- advance of the first division was discovered! Turner, Feb. 4, 1926.

of decay has wasted the traces of sanguinary son, where u line of brush hastily thrown up encounter, are still full of interesting associa- was the representative of earth and stone. tions. His temperament must be cold indeed, They approached sliently, when the blaze of who can tread where the youthful and the brave musketry flashed along the American line, and have fallen like the summer leaves. There is the assailants reconed neture the destructive a silent eloquence in those spots, which stirs fire. Rallied by the exertions of the officers, in Paris, where he intends to do his work in a good the deepest feelings of the soul. We shall introduced, and again were driven and faithful manner, and handsome style, and on reasonable terms.

BENJA, F. CRAWFORD. have fallen like the summer leaves. There is the assailants recoiled before the destructive cur no risk of exhausting the patience of the back with terrible loss. A third time they re-reader so far, that no stock will remain for our newed the attempt, but again, routed and brofuture draughts, if we carry him to one of the ken, they were compelled to retreat. The sescenes of carnage, and briefly trace the dim re- cond column advanced on the front : but there. the artillery, at every discharge, swept through The fortress of Erie, during the late war with their ranks; they paused, and in dismay follow-England, was the theatre of gallant exploits, and ed their companions. The third division, eight the scene of brilliant victories. The movements of the contending armies in its neighbourhood, tual assault, retired in confusion. Drummond, bers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and unwilling thus to abandon his undertaking, contending two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-wakeen anxiety. This post is situated on the centrated his troops for another onset. The fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Contending of Contending four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-wakeen anxiety. the scene of brilliant victories. The movements hundred strong, after a bold and equally ineffecnortheastern shore of Lake Etie, in the province darkness of night, made more thick by the Falls, on a plain overlooking the magnificent | Stealing silently along the ditch, on the eastern expanse of waters. Here the Ningara river side, the scaling ladders were applied, and he goes out, and its floods, confined in a narrow mounted the parapet, shouting to his men to give and rocky channel, rush impetuously along, no quarter. The sanguinary order was obeyed, On the American shore is the flourishing and and the bastion carried, after the slaughter of neat town of Buffalo, which, in the course of a its defenders. Lieut. Macdonough, wounded, and contest, marked on both sides by most disgrace- faint with the loss of blood, called for mercy; fol and barbarous acts of wanton destruction, the sanguinary order was repeated; the spirit and in this quarter diversified by deplorable in- of the dying man revived, and seizing a bandcidents of cruel outrage and individual suffer- spike, he fought until the blood-thirsty officer ing, was burnt by the British forces; but has shot him with his own pistol. The murder was presents an animating picture of the effects of barbarity he received a ball in his breast and On crossing from this village, we embark on ing the loss of their leader, maintained their from the lake, and the whirling and eddying of move to their support, when suddenly an exthe waters among the hidden rocks. So rapid plosion burst from the magazine beneath the is the current, that the boat usually ascends battery where they stood, and the mangled about three quarters of a mile, and notwith- bodies of the soldiers, blackened with smoke ward, in the midst of the river, is Grand Island, whelming roin. Thus ended the tremendous smiling like another Eden, now well known as encounter of that night. When the morning

INSURANCE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of

NEW-ENGLAND Fire Kusurance Company.

incorporated for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage by fire, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars, is now ready to receive proposals for insurance, at a very low rate of premiumsso that people may have perfect recurity from that kind of less which the greatest care and attention,

Payment for all losses will be made within thirty days after the loss shall be ascertained and proved ASA BARTON.

Paris, Jan. 10, 1826.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

NATHAN COLF.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS

Paris, Feb. 9.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THIE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good refourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage and.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND-containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasturage and tillage laid, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered II, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County. The above property will be sold either together or

separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD. Dec. 20. tf 77

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE Newry, NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Pro-prietors and owners of the following lets of Land, in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town of Newry, for the years 1624

and 1825, in th	e r	espe	ctive	sums fol	lowing, to	wit:
Owners' Names	No. of Lats.	Range.	No. Acres.	Palue.	Slate, Town and o County Tax. 40	•
	4	4 181		\$	\$ 0	
Simeon Baily,	3	4}	200	100	11 59	
Moody, Steph. Randall,	2	4	100 100	50 50	5 76 5 76	
1825	No. sof Lois.	Range.	No. Acres.	Palue.	State, town and County Tax.	Defi. of highway v Tux for 1924. s
		4		\$	\$ c	\$ 0
Simeon Bailey,	3	4 }	560	100	1 70	
Moody, Steph. Randall,		4	100 100	50 50	0 86 0 86	7 05 1 05

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the incenty-fifth day of March next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Vendue at the School-house in the South District in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of Newry.

Newry, Feb. 7, 1826.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WL the subscribers having been appointed by the Surplus, in said County, deceased, represented inclaims; and that we shall attend that service at Amos Hills, Esqr. of Newty, on the first Tuesday of March, first Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of July, at one of the clock, P. M.

ELI TWITCHELL, Commissioners.

AMOS HILLS, Dated at Bethel, January 27, 1826.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ASA BARTON,

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